

# THE CHICKEN.

WEDNESDAY, - SEPT BR 3, 1879

## A DEAD TREE

The field with butterpeas is cloth of gold, beneath the burning blue. The tender tree-top's last leaves unfold, And find their death in the soil.

Yes, it is summer in the land, and all the flowers and herbs are in bloom. Alas! they have brought forth the call— But forth a leaf or two!

Still, like a bare, dead tree, my thought, that tree, Stands chaste and the same: No more can quickening life elude anew, As with fresh leaves, the fame.

—Love lost, hope vanished—what is left but a tree? Nay, ask not—God alone knows, And the heart knows its own bitter— And such must bear its own.

—The Spectator.

## Keep a Few Sheep.

Does it occur to farmers ordinarily, that they could add a few sheep to the stock already upon the farm without lessening the amount of food and sport for the family? The farmer considers the unnecessary degree to which they consider themselves to eat meat? After the freezing winter season, when it is not practical to keep a full supply of live, to keep fresh meat about the house for more than a day or so. Mutual help is known to be the easiest of any to keep in hot weather. If farmers would more generally keep a few sheep, they could, by exchanging (or selling) their meat, keep their other tables supplied with fresh meat during the warm months.

On some farms, and those are a few—the only dependence for a change from smoked meat, or otherwise, pork from the barrel. The sheep, with the good will of poultry, the stock which has come from a good deal of work, and labor usually would answer here a good turn. It is not to market during the season, in connection with her butter and lower products. But owing to the absence of other sources of supply, the way of fresh meat, when harvested and then comes, or visitors drop in, a raid is made upon the young growing stock, and the wife's vision of diverse and varied things to come of sale in the city is not far off.

Sheep, ignored and despised by the average farmer, sheep, well-kept, with a view to tenderness and early maturity, will command in the lower corners and places, localities neglected or avoided by other larger stock, and on such feet, they will pay well.

For dinner upon the farmer's table, during harvest, or at any other time nothing is more appropriate, healthy and palatable than a well-made mutton soup, with crackers or light bread, accompanied with a slice of the meat, well-seasoned with salt and pepper. This, with the usual vegetables, forms a meal easily prepared, and so nearly like the bill that the most exacting and fastidious palate, complete the requirements. This for today, with a bit of roast for to-morrow, ham or pork the third day, and the farmer's table is broken in upon the monotony, so common, and liable to be so tedious to the housewife, possessed of average means, and the farmer, to all, whose tastes, and the wear and tear of whose muscles, exposed to the daily strain of farm labor, require to be studied.

These are the views we set out to advance, not thinking to bring arguments to show that there is money profit in it, but to show that the common verdict for some years past, has been, that there is, in general terms, no profit in farming. The farmer keeps a pair of sheep, and the sheep are sold for the wool. So there are various things kept, not with a view to figuring the profit as the sheep are sold, but upon a yard of cloth or a pound of tea, but because the various movements upon the farm, within the house, and the carrying on in a becoming manner of these things are omitted. What a man, his hired help, and his family, have a question of palatability, and the sheep, as well as the wool, will pay well.

On these propositions it pays to keep sheep, equally as it pays to have the out-bill filled when you start in with your team for a heavy season's work. But we think a lot of sheep, kept as a rule, will pay well, and in the neighborhood of night, if reasonably well fed, will in view of the natural increase, the cost of wool and the market for the wool, and the incidental value of the pounds of meat upon the farm, whether they are consumed on the farm or in the city, will pay well.

Whether they will or not, in view of the value and availability of the wool, and the fact that hundreds of sheep should now be kept in townships where not one is seen, - Farm and Live Stock Journal.

## FARM NOTES.

Saltpetre in curing meats is considered by many as a most precious practice.

It is about the middle of the year now when tramps. There is plenty of time to secure a good crop before frost comes.

It is a good plan to burn potato vines after the potatoing time. If they are left upon them, the vines will rot, and the potatoes will be ruined.

Indian corn charred in alcohol is said to be a most valuable condiment for poultry. It will put the hens in good health and cause a general toning up of the system, that will seem in more and better eggs.

The Jersey Red pigs grow rapidly to an enormous size, but the flesh is nearly all fat. Where this is not objectionable, they perhaps the best breed for one who wishes to produce heavy pigs at an early age. So says the American Agriculturist.

Never try to get a very hard day's work out of a team. Moderate and steady going is what counts in long races, and the farmer's race is a long one. It is better to have a team or even a few minutes, so to say a horse, that he is out of fit for months.

The stems of all fruit trees cannot be too frequently washed, as by this means old dead bark, which affords a hiding place to many noxious insects, will be removed, as well as many insects which absorb the juices and consequently hasten the decay of the tree.

Moore's Rural chronicles the successful result during the past year of an experiment which is now being cultivated. Lima beans without poles, by simply planting the seed as soon as they showed a disposition to vine. This caused the plants to assume the form of a thick cut bush, and the beans were "good and productive as when allowed to climb as nature designed."

The swallow, swift and night hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would have looted it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil; snipe and woodcock the soil under the water of the river.

When butter will not "come" at the same time that it is in the cream, scientists tell us that it is owing to sweet and sour cream being placed in the churn together. See that the cream has attained the same degree of acidity before churning, and the butter will all appear at the same time. Cream, when churned at a temperature above sixty-two degrees is too warm and part of the butter is destroyed.

A New Era for the Cotton Industry. The Louisville Courier-Journal expands over a new era about to open to the cotton-growing interest through the State Institute for one picking, the other for ginning and spinning cotton—as it is brought in from the field. These will be done with living pickers and gins, and bales, and with bagging and ties. The thread they produce from a long fibre unimpaired by sharp teeth, and the cotton gin saw, undried by sun exposure, unmanured by pressing and compressing, and saturated with the vegetable oil of the seed. The cotton we are assured will be incomparably smoother and stronger than factory yarn, either English or American, and will stand up to any strain.

The increased facilities for gathering the crop furnished by the mechanical cotton-picker remove the greater trouble and expense of hand picking. The cotton is picked and the seed is removed. With the mechanical appliances, which the Courier-Journal is confident have been secured, "the Northern States" it says "should they desire, may remove the great bulk of the negro population without serious prejudice to an indefinite expansion of the cotton industry; and cotton doubled the value of the thread will double the market value of the raw cotton."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## Sheep.

The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## All Along the Line.

The fight against discrimination in railroad freight is assuming gigantic proportions, and from Maine to Texas there are indications of a coming struggle between the people and the corporations, which is likely to shake the nation from centre to circumference. The local grievances are various, sometimes apparently diametrically opposite. But the argument by which it pays to carry freight at a given price, then it pays to carry it at a shorter distance for a proportionately less price. If it don't pay, don't carry it. To do so is an unjust discrimination against the shippers for a shorter distance, and must be stopped. - Charleston News and Courier.

## A GOOD PLAN

Anybody can learn to make money rapidly operating in Stocks by the "Two Unerring Rules" of the "Money Market." The "Two Unerring Rules" of the "Money Market" is a new circular, which this firm has made successful, and which has made it possible for many to realize the benefits of large capital and best skill. Thousands of dollars have been made by the "Two Unerring Rules" of the "Money Market." The "Two Unerring Rules" of the "Money Market" is a new circular, which this firm has made successful, and which has made it possible for many to realize the benefits of large capital and best skill.

—Love lost, hope vanished—what is left but a tree? Nay, ask not—God alone knows, And the heart knows its own bitter— And such must bear its own.

## Keep a Few Sheep.

Does it occur to farmers ordinarily, that they could add a few sheep to the stock already upon the farm without lessening the amount of food and sport for the family? The farmer considers the unnecessary degree to which they consider themselves to eat meat? After the freezing winter season, when it is not practical to keep a full supply of live, to keep fresh meat about the house for more than a day or so. Mutual help is known to be the easiest of any to keep in hot weather. If farmers would more generally keep a few sheep, they could, by exchanging (or selling) their meat, keep their other tables supplied with fresh meat during the warm months.

On some farms, and those are a few—the only dependence for a change from smoked meat, or otherwise, pork from the barrel. The sheep, with the good will of poultry, the stock which has come from a good deal of work, and labor usually would answer here a good turn. It is not to market during the season, in connection with her butter and lower products. But owing to the absence of other sources of supply, the way of fresh meat, when harvested and then comes, or visitors drop in, a raid is made upon the young growing stock, and the wife's vision of diverse and varied things to come of sale in the city is not far off.

Sheep, ignored and despised by the average farmer, sheep, well-kept, with a view to tenderness and early maturity, will command in the lower corners and places, localities neglected or avoided by other larger stock, and on such feet, they will pay well.

For dinner upon the farmer's table, during harvest, or at any other time nothing is more appropriate, healthy and palatable than a well-made mutton soup, with crackers or light bread, accompanied with a slice of the meat, well-seasoned with salt and pepper. This, with the usual vegetables, forms a meal easily prepared, and so nearly like the bill that the most exacting and fastidious palate, complete the requirements. This for today, with a bit of roast for to-morrow, ham or pork the third day, and the farmer's table is broken in upon the monotony, so common, and liable to be so tedious to the housewife, possessed of average means, and the farmer, to all, whose tastes, and the wear and tear of whose muscles, exposed to the daily strain of farm labor, require to be studied.

These are the views we set out to advance, not thinking to bring arguments to show that there is money profit in it, but to show that the common verdict for some years past, has been, that there is, in general terms, no profit in farming. The farmer keeps a pair of sheep, and the sheep are sold for the wool. So there are various things kept, not with a view to figuring the profit as the sheep are sold, but upon a yard of cloth or a pound of tea, but because the various movements upon the farm, within the house, and the carrying on in a becoming manner of these things are omitted. What a man, his hired help, and his family, have a question of palatability, and the sheep, as well as the wool, will pay well.

On these propositions it pays to keep sheep, equally as it pays to have the out-bill filled when you start in with your team for a heavy season's work. But we think a lot of sheep, kept as a rule, will pay well, and in the neighborhood of night, if reasonably well fed, will in view of the natural increase, the cost of wool and the market for the wool, and the incidental value of the pounds of meat upon the farm, whether they are consumed on the farm or in the city, will pay well.

Whether they will or not, in view of the value and availability of the wool, and the fact that hundreds of sheep should now be kept in townships where not one is seen, - Farm and Live Stock Journal.

Saltpetre in curing meats is considered by many as a most precious practice.

It is about the middle of the year now when tramps. There is plenty of time to secure a good crop before frost comes.

It is a good plan to burn potato vines after the potatoing time. If they are left upon them, the vines will rot, and the potatoes will be ruined.

Indian corn charred in alcohol is said to be a most valuable condiment for poultry. It will put the hens in good health and cause a general toning up of the system, that will seem in more and better eggs.

The Jersey Red pigs grow rapidly to an enormous size, but the flesh is nearly all fat. Where this is not objectionable, they perhaps the best breed for one who wishes to produce heavy pigs at an early age. So says the American Agriculturist.

Never try to get a very hard day's work out of a team. Moderate and steady going is what counts in long races, and the farmer's race is a long one. It is better to have a team or even a few minutes, so to say a horse, that he is out of fit for months.

The stems of all fruit trees cannot be too frequently washed, as by this means old dead bark, which affords a hiding place to many noxious insects, will be removed, as well as many insects which absorb the juices and consequently hasten the decay of the tree.

Moore's Rural chronicles the successful result during the past year of an experiment which is now being cultivated. Lima beans without poles, by simply planting the seed as soon as they showed a disposition to vine. This caused the plants to assume the form of a thick cut bush, and the beans were "good and productive as when allowed to climb as nature designed."

The swallow, swift and night hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would have looted it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and flycatchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil; snipe and woodcock the soil under the water of the river.

When butter will not "come" at the same time that it is in the cream, scientists tell us that it is owing to sweet and sour cream being placed in the churn together. See that the cream has attained the same degree of acidity before churning, and the butter will all appear at the same time. Cream, when churned at a temperature above sixty-two degrees is too warm and part of the butter is destroyed.

A New Era for the Cotton Industry. The Louisville Courier-Journal expands over a new era about to open to the cotton-growing interest through the State Institute for one picking, the other for ginning and spinning cotton—as it is brought in from the field. These will be done with living pickers and gins, and bales, and with bagging and ties. The thread they produce from a long fibre unimpaired by sharp teeth, and the cotton gin saw, undried by sun exposure, unmanured by pressing and compressing, and saturated with the vegetable oil of the seed. The cotton we are assured will be incomparably smoother and stronger than factory yarn, either English or American, and will stand up to any strain.

The increased facilities for gathering the crop furnished by the mechanical cotton-picker remove the greater trouble and expense of hand picking. The cotton is picked and the seed is removed. With the mechanical appliances, which the Courier-Journal is confident have been secured, "the Northern States" it says "should they desire, may remove the great bulk of the negro population without serious prejudice to an indefinite expansion of the cotton industry; and cotton doubled the value of the thread will double the market value of the raw cotton."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

Sheep. The Maine Farmer says: "Five sheep will enrich one acre of old worn-out moving land in three years so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per acre for several years by a slight sprinkling of seeds each year sown in early spring. Five sheep will produce enough in winter to the value of \$20, giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through summer on an acre of ground, the pasturing of the same worth \$8. Five sheep will raise five lambs worth \$16. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth \$9."

## EDUCATIONAL.

### UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

AT Oxford, Mississippi.

Next Session opens September 25, 1879.

Tuition is free.

FREE TO ALL MISSISSIPPIANS.

Students from other States, who have not heretofore entered, are heretofore charged \$20 tuition fee.

Law Students pay \$50 tuition fee.

Expenses per Session, 9 Months:

9 Months Board at \$100 to \$120 per month

9 Months washing \$10 to \$15

9 Months lights \$25 to \$40

Incidental fees 12 50 to 12 50

\$112 50 to \$142 50

Students can board themselves upon the "mess system" for less than one-half the above prices.

The above estimate is reliable, and includes everything except food (which students buy from the University at cost), and furniture for their rooms and books, and clothing. Some students of good standing, who along with the above, have been successful in securing a small amount of money, less than \$25, whilst others spend double that amount.

The University is in excellent condition and is steadily gaining in popularity and prosperity.

The Faculty is complete. All the departments, including the Law Department and the Preparatory Department, are in successful operation. The location is healthy. Never was a case of yellow fever here.

For catalogue and information apply to the Chancellor, ALEX. P. STARK.

For catalogue and information apply to the Secretary, H. S. HOWARD, President.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.

July 25, 79-2m.